

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5518

八百五十五號

日七月六六年乙酉

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 29TH JULY, 1876.

四月九號

英七日

Price \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 28, GLEAM, British bark, 261, Burgoa, Whampoa 24th July—Owner.

July 29, EGERIA, German str., 1,087, James Entwistle, Foochow, 25th July, Tea.

July 28, DOUGLAS, British steamer, 594, E. Burnie, Foochow 25th July, Amoy 26th, and Swatow 27th. General—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

July 28, ORAKA, British bark, 527, Lowe Whampoa, 26th July, General—A. MACG. HEATON.

Clearances.

At THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JULY 28TH.

Ketchikan, for Whampoa.

Foocoo, str., for Singapore, &c.

Amoy, str., for Saigon.

Fuoch, for Whampoa.

Departures.

July 28, ABBOTSFORD, str., for Saigon.

July 28, CITY OF EXETER, str., for Singapore, &c.

July 28, BUA CAAQ, ioy Bangkok.

July 28, SIAMESE CROWN, for Cheloo.

Passengers.

Arrived.

For Douglas, str., from East Coast—Messrs. Hutchinson, Reddie, Ford, Wilder, and Utting, 12 Europeans dead and 125 Chinese.

Reports.

The German steamship *Egeria* reports left Foochow on 25th July at 4 p.m. had fresh S.W. monsoon to arrival, 7 p.m. on the 28th. Passed the French mail steamship *Vulcan*, on the morning of the 27th at 7 o'clock, off Swatow; and the French mail steamer *Fei-Ho*, on the afternoon of the 27th at 5 o'clock, off Cape One lang.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on 25th July, Amoy on the 26th, and Swatow on the 27th. Experienced fresh S.W. monsoon throughout the passage, with fine weather, also a strong current setting to the N.E. In Foochow were the steamships *Sea Gull*, Lord of the Isles, *Crown*, and *Egypt*. R.M.S. *Hornet* and U.S.A. *Conqueror* arrived. In Amoy, the steamship *Xiangtung*. In Swatow, the steamship *Devonshire*, *Atlanta*, *Olympia*, *Piso* and *Constitution*.

AMOY SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 12th, str. Douglas from Foochow, China put back; 13th, str. Glengyle from Shanghai, Consolation from Shanghai; 14th, str. Formosa from Tamsui, str. Yesso from Foochow, str. Giangmei Castle from Foochow, Vessel from Nanchang, Hermanna from Foochow, Rebecca from Tamsui; 15th, str. Amoy (Ostend) from Yunnan; str. Dantong; str. Amoy; str. Halloum from Hongkong str. Glengyle from Swatow; 23rd, Concorde from Ningpo, Robeson from Cheloo; 25th, Diana from Nanchang, Portia from Soudanay.

DEPARTURES.

July 10th, str. Kuanming for Foochow; 12th, Miss Kilimawee for Foochow; 13th, str. Douglas for Hongkong; 14th, str. Glengyle for Swatow, str. Yesso for Foochow, str. H. C. Orsted for a Cruise; 15th, str. Consolation for Swatow; 16th, str. Formosa for Hongkong, str. Halloum for Hongkong str. Kwangtung for Hongkong, str. Taku; 18th, Carrington for Newhaven, London; 19th, str. P. F. Parker for Liverpool; 20th, str. Yesso for Hongkong, America, China and Japan.

NOVEMBER SHIPPING.

(From *Hedges & Co's Weekly Shipping Report*, Foochow Anchorage, 29th July.)

Arrivals.

July 15th, Elery Cross from Shanghai, str. Goods from Hongkong; 16th, Australian Iron Works, str. Star; 17th, str. Dinglong from Ningpo, str. Star; 18th, str. Taku from Shanghai, str. H. M. gunboat Hornet from Tamsui.

DEPARTURES.

July 17th, Gustav for Sydney; 19th, str. Clausius Castle for London; str. Glengyle for London, str. Yesso for Hongkong; 19th, E. M. Young for Melbourne; 20th, Black Prince for London; 21st, Nautilus for Melbourne; 22nd, Empress of China for Sydney; 23rd, Macassar for Brisbane, str. Surprise for London; str. Glengyle for Shanghai.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

(From *Hedges & Co's Weekly Shipping Report*, Foochow Anchorage, 29th July.)

Arrivals.

July 15th, Elery Cross from Shanghai, str. Goods from Hongkong; 16th, Australian Iron Works, str. Star; 17th, str. Dinglong from Ningpo, str. Star; 18th, str. Taku from Shanghai, str. H. M. gunboat Hornet from Tamsui.

DEPARTURES.

July 17th, Gustav for Sydney; 19th, str. Clausius Castle for London; str. Glengyle for London, str. Yesso for Hongkong; 19th, E. M. Young for Melbourne; 20th, Black Prince for London; 21st, Nautilus for Melbourne; 22nd, Empress of China for Sydney; 23rd, Macassar for Brisbane, str. Surprise for London; str. Glengyle for Shanghai.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per List of Ports' Advice.)

From Date of Arrival.

Ornate..... Manila..... June 12

Murina..... June 15

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Yester's Name From Date.

Villa Francis..... London..... Nov. 21

Sheldene..... London..... Nov. 21

Queen of the Seas..... Liverpool..... Feb. 27

Andros..... Bremen/Mach. Moh. 17

Lanigan..... Cardiff..... Moh. 17

Lucas..... London..... April 18

Moltek..... London..... April 18

Pilgrim..... Newcastle..... April 24

Atons..... Liverpool..... April 24

Prince Louis..... Liverpool..... April 24

Iron..... Hamburg..... May 16

Solitaires..... Elswick..... May 18

Iron..... Hamburg..... May 18

Excelsior..... Hartlepool..... May 18

Soleant..... London..... May 21

Eugenie..... Cardiff..... May 21

Capers..... London..... May 21

John C. Munro..... London..... June 8

Bentley..... Hamburg..... June 8

Estivaline (a.)..... London..... June 11

Chusan..... London..... June 14

Ulysses (a.)..... Liverpool..... June 15

Eastern Monarch..... Liverpool..... June 17

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Bundu Goods.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned has been appointed Secretary to the above Company, and that Mr. J. E. REDING has been appointed Agent at Shanghai.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

of 797 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1876.**SUN FIRE OFFICE**

The Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on First-class Risks.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

of 183 Hongkong, 26th August, 1876.**THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).****NOTICE.**

THE Undersigned Firms have been appointed Agents for the above Company at the Ports named—

London.

Messrs. GEORGE CHOSHAW & CO.

Canton..... DRAGON & CO.

Foochow..... WALTER GALTSON & CO.

Yokohama..... PAUL BRINNEMAN & CO.

Macassar..... THE NEW HOLLAND TRADING CO.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

of 833 Hongkong, 29th May, 1876.**Notices of Firms.****NOTICE.**

WE have authorized Mr. MEYER FILLS

SASSOON to sign the name of our Firm

from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.

Im. 1075 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

The Undersigned has been appointed

Agent at this Port for Messrs. HENRY

S. KING & CO. of London.

OFFICE—No. 6, Stanley Street.

W. H. NOBLEY,

1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this

Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL

COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and

Form of

MALCAMPO & CO.

Jacques Malcamo, Cotonier, 6, Rue

des Arts, Amoy, 1st April, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Queen's Road,

Apply to

H. A. ASCAR & H. SMAIL,

No. 17, George Street,

of 938 Hongkong, 28th June, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Queen's Road,

Apply to

G. FALCONER,

1670 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

M. R. CHAS. G. BUNKER, Jr., has this

day been admitted a Partner in our

Firm.

THOMPSON & CO.

58, Queen's Road,

Apply to

S. MACALPINE & CO.

10, Queen's Road,

of 934 Amoy, 1st April, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.

THOMAS WALLACE in our Firm at

Yokohama, and elsewhere in Japan, ceased by

mutual consent on the 3rd March, 1876.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Box 773 Yokohama, 5th March, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.

THOMAS PICKARD DAWSON in our

Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1875.

E. VINCENT & CO.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

M. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is

this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & CO.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

We have established ourselves as MER-

CHANTS and COMMISION AGENTS

AT HONGKONG and FORMOSA

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 5,000,000 of Dollars.

RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—AD. A. DE B. BAG.

Deputy Chairman—H. J. G. CHAMBERS, Esq.

E. H. Bellis, Esq.

J. E. Conder, Esq.

T. D. Sasseon, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.

Shanghai—Evans Cameron, Esq.

London—James Greig, Esq.

London—James Greig, Esq.

Extracts.

THE BEE AND THE WHEAT.
An old rhyme.
A honey-bee went buzzing
Over the whirling wheat,
Her wing she knew, and straight she flew
Home with her burden sweet.
And the bees, as they rustled faintly,
Said, "We're rich, we're wealthy."
The burden to repeat—
More needful am we than honey-bee!
Though he labours long and merrily."
"Yes," each said, his confident head
Loving towards his neighbour;
We awoke are the gloria of bread;
The rewarders of all men's labour;
To toil and hope,
To earn and toil,
To risk and the poor
Our blessing we bring.
More useful by far than this unmeaning thing."

The bee awing him,
The tall bulk'd over,
And hummed her reply
As she skinned the clover:
"My harvest may be small,
Yet it's good for sweet,
Yield more than value,
To him who loves me;
Give you food to man,
But it lacketh never;
Scant the gift I bring,
But of delicate flavor."
Thanks to the for answer thus,
O most expert humor!
To each pretty time,
Twin sister value,
Said a sister—
When more done,
I would poor the wine—
I would be the honey-bringer!"

—Examiner. H. R. BALDWIN.

CORAL FORMATIONS.

The coral formations of tropical seas occur under four chief forms—fringing reefs, when the masses of coral grow on the rocky edges of an island or shoreline, closely adhering to it; barrier reefs, when the coral forms a bank at a distance (often of many miles) from the shore in the case of an island; enclosing it like a ring; atolls, when you have the ring of coral rock without the central island; and, lastly, scattered islands of coral rock, which have often been studded on barrier reefs, but have, by changes of the level, risen in some cases to a height of 300 feet from the water. These coral formations occur in immense numbers in tropical seas, more especially in the Pacific, but also to some extent along the South-American shore-line of the Atlantic, and as banks and islands in the Indian Ocean. They form masses which are truly enormous, when we think of the agency with which they have built up—the slowly-growing flower-like polyps. The sea-bottom, from which all structures spring and give origin to island surfaces is often of vast depth; so that, within a mile or so of the coral wall, which frequently extends almost perpendicularly from the bottom, two or three thousand feet are given by the sounding-line. Calculations made from the slope of the island banks, generally consider which are surrounded by barrier reefs in the Pacific, give 2,000 feet in many cases as the depth from which the coral bank must take its origin, supposing the elevation of the land to be the same beneath the water as above it. The breadth of a coral reef is seldom great, not exceeding a mile at the surface, though extending along a coast for scores of miles. The area of recent coral structures is small compared with that of some belonging to past ages, which now form the limestone of some of our continents. The reason, according to Prof. Dana, is that the latter were formed on the surface of a wide-spread, slightly submerged continent, where the recent coral structures can only form on land oceanic lands or along the edges of continents.

Why they can only form in these places is due to two peculiarities of the reef-building coral-polyps; first, they will not grow at depths exceeding a hundred and fifty to two hundred feet; and secondly—fact which Prof. Dana lays stress upon, and illustrates in a remarkable temperature map of the world—they will not live east of the temperature of which sinks below 68 deg. Fahr. At any time of the year. Consequently, as there are only certain shore-lines and oceans in which these "point d'appui" and are in adequately warm water, modern coral-builders have to be content with a limited, but still sufficiently wonderful display of their powers. But here we come to a paradox. It is asserted that reef-building corals will not exist at depths exceeding two hundred feet, and yet coral reefs are abundantly proved to lie solid walls of purest rock from sea-bottom lying at a depth of more than two thousand feet. This is true, and it is this fact which Mr. Darwin has explained, together with a number of other peculiarities of coral structures, such as the ring-shape of the coral islands. Old views with regard to coral islands were framed in the belief that the polyps could live at the greatest depths, and have worked their way up from the bottom, forming their reef in a ring by an admirable instinct, since this shape would act as a protection to the "helpless insects," and furnish within its wide-spread circle an extensive working-ground, protected from the violence of the waves. Where, as one writer observes, "then infant colonies might be safely sent forth. Another view was that the ring-like coral islands were built upon the summits of submarine volcanoes, the crater of the volcano corresponding to the lagoon or enclosed lake, and the rim to the belt of land. The view was supported by the fact that volcanoes are exceedingly numerous in the regions where coral islands occur. Mr. Darwin's explanation, which is now universally admitted, is this: there has been a subsidence or slow and gradual depression of the ocean bed round which the coral structures rise. The volcanic character of the Pacific area is in favour of such changes of level, elevation occurring in some parts as well as subsidence in others, as witnessed by those coral islands which stand out of the water some 300 feet or more. So you remember old John Trelawny of Polkerris; and did you ever see a man straighter in the back than he was, at seventeen, when he married his second wife? But there now, you don't find such men and women in this time; and you do not know the reason of that? I'll tell you, it's the doctors. The doctors can keep all the sickly ones alive now; before it was only the strong ones that lived. Dear, dear me! when I hear of some of those London women talk, it is nothing but a catalogue of illnesses and diseases. No wonder they should say in church, "There is no health in us;" every one of them has something the matter, even the young girls, poor things; and pretty mothers they're like to make! They're a misery to themselves; they'll bring miserable things into the world; and all because the doctors have become so clever in pulling gullible people through. That's my opinion. The doctors are responsible for five-sixths of all the suffering you hear of in families, either through illness or the loss of one's friends and relatives. They can't help saving the sickly ones now, for relatives will have it done, and they know who can do it; but it's a great misfortune, that's what it is, to have all these sickly creatures growing up to interfere with the good old families that used to be famous for their comeliness and strength. And do you think a man has to be clever? No, no, give him better health, and you give him a better head; that's what we believed in the old days. I fancy now, there were greater men before all this codding began than there are now, yes I do; and if there is a great man coming into the world, the chances are just as much that he'll be among the strong ones as among the sickly ones—what do you think, Sir Percy?

OLD HATS.

Among the hats of the later middle ages, two stand conspicuously forth. The one is the claret-red velvet cap worn within the compass of a legend, journeys, or a man's jurisdiction. The hat of state of the archducal House of Austria had merely a local interest; but then it was of a date too early, as the Iron Crown, to the Hungarians, or the crown of Stephen of Hungary, or the Emperor of the Romans, and King of the Germans as he might have been proclaimed at Worms. He, however, availed himself of the services of a woman half so beautiful. She was the first and last one that I saw abroad whom I thought equal to the American standard of female beauty; and she was a star. She was reclining on the divan, half-naked in its cushion, with her arms around Miriam's neck, telling her, in all the rich Oriental splendour she could invent, of her love for her nearly-found sister. I will endeavour to make known the innermost chamber of a town-hall as strong as a fortress, and the nine keys of the chest that holds the treasure are entrusted to nine councillors, who may never, without preposterous fun, publicly, or ceremony, extract the sacred leaves from its honourable custodians. The hat which Geissler, Austria, built in a Swiss valley, is fabled to have set upon a pole to receive offerings from the sturdy peasants and which drew forth for us the pretty story of Tell and the apple, must surely have been a pale reflex of the tomboyish hat of Geissler's architectural master. The steeples-downward hat of Queen Elizabeth's time had a weird look. It has come, as an article of female attire, to be attributed to witches. The witch of the earliest half of the seventeenth century might as well have equipped herself to ride to some midnight revels without her broomstick and bundle out, without fear of the pointed hats which had been in high fashion when the Armada threatened our shores. Yet these hats lingered in use among rustic females long after they had discarded, and the pots ridiculed them. We see in the vignette of Isaac Walton's "Worms" executed in the reign of James II.—the deathbed of a milk-maid and her quaint mother in these portentous hats, with long and broad strings hanging down. Queen Anne bold, not only as the schoolmistress declared—

Newton high author;

Among the heavily hot;

but also, what was perhaps most interesting to the girl of the Period, the advent of hats for ladies' wear, not very dissimilar to the "Dolly Varden" hat of our own day, and which held their ground pretty firmly through the century, until they were extinguished by the gigantic bonnets that were worn when George III. was struggling against the obstinate Corsican, and Queen Charlotte as yet, but a middle-aged princess. Steeple hats, as regarded masculine wear, came to be a badge of fashion. The men of bunt and iron, they of the falling bands and sad-coloured raiment, and terrible train-rumors, wore them in battle and in council. The members of that High Court of Justice that doomed the king to block and axe—Bradshaw and Ludlow, and the other irregular judges—thrust down their stepples more firmly over their frowning brows as one by one they signed the sentence of death.

On the other hand, the cavaliers, who rode after Rupert, and who scoffed at the stiffness of Puritan attire, wore a hat perhaps prettier and more picturesque than that has been invented since that day. Moderate as to crown and brim, elegant of shape, and gallantly set off by its dancing plumes of white ostrich feathers, it surpassed the Spanish headdress of Charles II.'s reign, and was far superior to the flat-topped hat which had suited the round face of blushing King Harry, and which is now considered the natural appanage of Her Majesty's favourites. The three-cornered hat, of which Louis XIV. was the great patron, enjoyed a long popularity, although it underwent, in the course of a hundred years or so, as many changes as the renowned knife of that sentimental sailor who, after buying the instrument thrice relashed, and once fitted with a new handle, regarded it as a "keepake" still. The fierce little hat of Marlborough's days, with its rammer's cock, broad lace, and the dainty snow-white edging of tiny downy feathers, was not by any means twin-brother to the ungainly head-gear, in times not very remote, the naval veterans of Greenwich Hospital put on as part of their uniform; and this again, differed much from the "opera hat" of our great grandmothers, the *chapeau à la française*, a slim contri-

vance that was made to be worn under the chin rather than on the head, and which never seemed quite in its right place when it was perched on the frizzled and powdered locks of its owner.—*Chamberlain's Journal.*

HARMLESS.

A man who crossed from Canada to Ogdensburg (U.S.) asked his driver as to the population and form of government of Ogdensburg. On being informed that it was an incorporated city, whose chief executive officer was a mayor, he inquired, "And does that mayor wear the insignia of office?"

"Insignia? What's that?" asked the astonished driver. "Why, a chain about the neck, you know," responded the other. "He's perfectly harmless, and goes about loose."

A SLEEPY BEAU.

About this time (1802) while living at Winchfield, Captain C. was a very frequent visitor at Old Windsor, putting up his horse or sometimes staying at the Bells of Ouseley, a quiet little inn by the side of the Thames. On one occasion he rode over to attend a country fair, trying with him & choice nose, which the stars alone, I followed strongly suspicious that the imp might commit an error, and guide me into forbidden rooms. I was not far wrong. Crossing a court, down to which the stars alone, I followed him into a dark entry, when he threw open a door, and I found myself in the hole of holes of an Eastern house, that spot forbidden to the foot of man in all known ages of Muslim rule. The scene that burst upon my astonished vision was worth a journey to the Orient to see. One swift glance around the room convinced me that it was all right; for I caught the eyes of Miriam, who was seated up on a crimson divan, and smiling a smile as if she had been brought up to it all her life, and in a moment I understood that she had managed the introduction by some ingenuity that I could not have behaved possible. In Greece the solution of the riddle is unknown. But in Greek families living in Egypt or Syria it is even more strictly enforced than by the Mohammedans themselves, for the contempt which is poured out on a Mohammedan woman who has shown her face to man, is tenfold tenfold on Christians who have difficulty in keeping their positions in the country. The footstep of a man had never crossed this threshold before, except of a father or brother, and the inhabitants of this retreat shrank at first in terror from having their faces seen by a stranger. It was by adroit management, by proposing it as a ruse, working up their curiosity, and pledging eternal secrecy and instant departure from the country, that Miriam had persuaded them to consent to send for me, and they secured the old man's permission on the ground of the universal love of Greeks for Americans, and so I was sent for and so I came. The scene in the room when I entered was worthy a painter's presence. The mother of the family, seated on a pile of cushions, was a woman of splendid beauty, and her daughters were like their mother. Her young sister, a girl of twenty-two or three, and her niece, a girl of seventeen were standing near her; while their Nubian slaves, slender and graceful women, black at night but not thick-lipped, having rather the features of the Shelleas of Egypt, and in form and face models of grace and beauty, waited on them beautiful mistress. A troop of children, with large black eyes, dressed like fairies, greeted my entrance with a shout of welcome, and for a moment I hesitated to enter a place scared not only by Oriental custom against such a visit, but scared especially by the presence of so much magnificence, beauty, not before exposed to the eye of a stranger. But the surprised look of Miriam and Mrs. Saunders reassured me, and I advanced with much courage as could be expected of a somewhat diffident

AN EASTERN CAGE.

A small piece of a dark night slipped into the room and around among the chinkous and angles of the tent, where, pressing his forehead to my hand, he contrived to whisper to me that the "Sitt Miriam" wanted to see me. Supposing thereby that she was ready to depart, I went out into the large reception-room, but no one was there. My stable guide led on, while I followed strongly suspicious that the imp might commit an error, and guide me into forbidden rooms. I was not far wrong. Crossing a court, down to which the stars alone, I followed him into a dark entry, when he threw open a door, and I found myself in the hole of holes of an Eastern house, that spot forbidden to the foot of man in all known ages of Muslim rule. The scene that burst upon my astonished vision was worth a journey to the Orient to see. One swift glance around the room convinced me that it was all right; for I caught the eyes of Miriam, who was seated up on a crimson divan, and smiling a smile as if she had been brought up to it all her life, and in a moment I understood that she had managed the introduction by some ingenuity that I could not have behaved possible. In Greece the solution of the riddle is unknown. But in Greek families living in Egypt or Syria it is even more strictly enforced than by the Mohammedans themselves, for the contempt which is poured out on a Mohammedan woman who has shown her face to man, is tenfold tenfold on Christians who have difficulty in keeping their positions in the country. The footstep of a man had never crossed this threshold before, except of a father or brother, and the inhabitants of this retreat shrank at first in terror from having their faces seen by a stranger. It was by adroit management, by proposing it as a ruse, working up their curiosity, and pledging eternal secrecy and instant departure from the country, that Miriam had persuaded them to consent to send for me, and they secured the old man's permission on the ground of the universal love of Greeks for Americans, and so I was sent for and so I came. The scene in the room when I entered was worthy a painter's presence. The mother of the family, seated on a pile of cushions, was a woman of splendid beauty, and her daughters were like their mother. Her young sister, a girl of twenty-two or three, and her niece, a girl of seventeen were standing near her; while their Nubian slaves, slender and graceful women, black at night but not thick-lipped, having rather the features of the Shelleas of Egypt, and in form and face models of grace and beauty, waited on them beautiful mistress. A troop of children, with large black eyes, dressed like fairies, greeted my entrance with a shout of welcome, and for a moment I hesitated to enter a place scared not only by Oriental custom against such a visit, but scared especially by the presence of so much magnificence, beauty, not before exposed to the eye of a stranger. But the surprised look of Miriam and Mrs. Saunders reassured me, and I advanced with much courage as could be expected of a somewhat diffident

WHAT THE DOCTORS ARE DOING.

So you remember old John Trelawny of Polkerris; and did you ever see a man straighter in the back than he was, at seventeen, when he married his second wife? But there now, you don't find such men and women in this time; and you do not know the reason of that? I'll tell you, it's the doctors. The doctors can keep all the sickly ones alive now; before it was only the strong ones that lived. Dear, dear me! when I hear of some of those London women talk, it is nothing but a catalogue of illnesses and diseases. No wonder they should say in church, "There is no health in us;" every one of them has something the matter, even the young girls, poor things; and pretty mothers they're like to make! They're a misery to themselves; they'll bring miserable things into the world; and all because the doctors have become so clever in pulling gullible people through. That's my opinion. The doctors are responsible for five-sixths of all the suffering you hear of in families, either through illness or the loss of one's friends and relatives. They can't help saving the sickly ones now, for relatives will have it done, and they know who can do it; but it's a great misfortune, that's what it is, to have all these sickly creatures growing up to interfere with the good old families that used to be famous for their comeliness and strength. And do you think a man has to be clever? No, no, give him better health, and you give him a better head; that's what we believed in the old days. I fancy now, there were greater men before all this codding began than there are now, yes I do; and if there is a great man coming into the world, the chances are just as much that he'll be among the strong ones as among the sickly ones—what do you think, Sir Percy?

THE DAILY PRESS, THURSDAY, JULY 20TH, 1876.

Extracts.

OLD HATS.

Among the hats of the later middle ages, two stand conspicuously forth. The one is the claret-red velvet cap worn within the compass of a legend, journeys, or a man's jurisdiction. The hat of state of the archducal House of Austria had merely a local interest; but then it was of a date too early, as the Iron Crown, to the Hungarians, or the crown of Stephen of Hungary, or the Emperor of the Romans, and King of the Germans as he might have been proclaimed at Worms. He, however, availed himself of the services of a woman half so beautiful. She was the first and last one that I saw abroad whom I thought equal to the American standard of female beauty; and she was a star. She was reclining on the divan, half-naked in its cushion, with her arms around Miriam's neck, telling her, in all the rich Oriental splendour she could invent, of her love for her nearly-found sister. I will endeavour to make known the innermost chamber of a town-hall as strong as a fortress, and the nine keys of the chest that holds the treasure are entrusted to nine councillors, who may never, without preposterous fun, publicly, or ceremony, extract the sacred leaves from its honourable custodians. The hat which Geissler, Austria, built in a Swiss valley, is fabled to have set upon a pole to receive offerings from the sturdy peasants and which drew forth for us the pretty story of Tell and the apple, must surely have been a pale reflex of the tomboyish hat of Geissler's architectural master. The steeples-downward hat of Queen Elizabeth's time had a weird look. It has come, as an article of female attire, to be attributed to witches. The witch of the earliest half of the seventeenth century might as well have equipped herself to ride to some midnight revels without her broomstick and bundle out, without fear of the pointed hats which had been in high fashion when the Armada threatened our shores. Yet these hats lingered in use among rustic females long after they had discarded, and the pots ridiculed them. We see in the vignette of Isaac Walton's "Worms" executed in the reign of James II.—the deathbed of a milk-maid and her quaint mother in these portentous hats, with long and broad strings hanging down. Queen Anne bold, not only as the schoolmistress declared—

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